DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-575193

DERWENT-WEEK: 200611

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TITLE: Protein hydrolysate, used for producing

cosmetics,

adhesive, surfactant, detergent, food or

supplement, body

cleanser, leather polish, building material,

filler,

builder or coating, is obtained by continuous

enzymatic

hydrolysis in extruder

INVENTOR: DE GRAAF L A; GRAAF L A ; MERCK K B ; MUELLNER S ; MULLNER

S ; OTTO R ; STEHR R ; WEISS A

PATENT-ASSIGNEE: HENKEL KGAA[HENK]

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000DE-1054516 (November 3, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

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W0 0236801 A2 May 10, 2002 DE
AU 200215037 A May 15, 2002 EN
DE 10054516 A1 May 16, 2002 DE
AU 2002215037 A8 October 13, 2005 EN

DESIGNATED-STATES: AU BG BR BY CA CN CZ DZ HU ID IL IN JP KR MX NO NZ

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MC NL PT SE TR

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO APPL-DESCRIPTOR APPL-NO

DE 10054516A1 N/A 2000DE-1054516 November 3, 2000

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INT-CL-CURRENT:
TYPE IPC DATE
CIPS A23J3/26 20060101
CIPS A23L1/305 20060101
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CIPS A61Q19/10 20060101
CIPS C11D1/32 20060101

CIPS C12P21/06 20060101

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: WO 0236801 A2

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Protein hydrolysates, obtained by continuous enzymatic hydrolysis of a proteinaceous substrate in an extruder, are claimed.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) production of a protein hydrolysate in this way;
- (2) cosmetics, adhesives, laundry detergents, foods, food supplements, leather polishes, building materials, surfactants, fillers, builders and coating agents containing the protein hydrolysate(s).
- $\ensuremath{\mathsf{USE}}$ The protein hydrolysates are used in the production of cosmetics,
- adhesives, surfactants, laundry detergents, foods, food supplements, detergents, body cleansers, leather polishes, building materials, fillers,

builders and coating agents (all claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Protein hydrolysates are often obtained from vegetable or animal

waste. Although there are no problems in processing vegetable proteins or $% \left\{ 1\right\} =\left\{ 1\right\} =$

animal proteins containing collagen, it is difficult to process animal

keratinous waste, e.g. wool, feathers, hooves, horns etc. One existing method

of hydrolysis destroys part of the amino-acids and impairs the $\ensuremath{\operatorname{quality}}$ of the

hydrolysate, whilst another not only causes irreversible destruction of

amino-acids but also results in the formation of artificial toxic amino-acids, $\$

e.g. lanthionine or lysinoalanine. An existing enzymatic method is slow and $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right)$

not suitable for continuous operation. The present process is suitable for $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right)$

hydrolysis of keratinous materials and gives hydrolysates suitable for a range $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left($

of products containing substantially no toxic constituents. It operates $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left($

continuously and is quick.

EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

BIOTECHNOLOGY

Preferred Process: The substrate is a natural proteinaceous product, preferably

with a $\underline{\text{water content}}$ of 5-99 wt.%, especially a substrate containing keratin.

Hydrolysis is carried out at 20-95degreesC, preferably in the presence of a

reducing agent, with a residence time of 1-60 minutes in the extruder.

Preferred Enzymes: The enzyme is Batinase (RTM), Proleather (RTM), Protease \boldsymbol{L}

660 (RTM), Esperase (RTM), Alcalase (RTM), Savinase (RTM) and/or Purafect 4000 L. (RTM).

Hydrolysis was carried out in a twin screw extruder with the temperature $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right) \left(1\right) +\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

profile 30-50-60-60-60-60-60 and a residence time of about 3 minutes.

Tests were carried out with (A, B, C) one or (D, E) 2 passes through the $\,$

extruder. The extruder was charged with chicken feathers and, downstream from

these, (A) no reducing agent or enzyme, (B) 10 wt.% reducing agent (sodium

sulfide), (C) 5 wt.% sodium sulfide + 10 wt.% protease (Savinase RTM) or (D) 5,

(E) 10 wt.% sodium sulfide in the first pass and (D, E) 10 wt.% protease in the

second pass, all with respect to the feathers. The solubility of the $\operatorname{product}$

in an ethanol/water mixture (20/80 volume ratio) at 20degreesC with respect to

total protein in the starting material was (A) 1.9, (B) 13, (C) 56, (D) 27, (E)

77%.

TITLE-TERMS: PROTEIN HYDROLYSATE PRODUCE COSMETIC ADHESIVE SURFACTANT

DETERGEN'

FOOD SUPPLEMENT BODY CLEAN LEATHER POLISH BUILD MATERIAL

FILL

COATING OBTAIN CONTINUOUS ENZYME HYDROLYSIS EXTRUDE

DERWENT-CLASS: A11 A35 D13 D16 D21 D25 G02 G03

CPI-CODES: A03-C01; A11-C03; D03-H; D05-A02; D05-C; D05-C13; D08-B;

G02-A02A;

G02-C; G03-B02A;

ENHANCED-POLYMER-INDEXING:

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018 ; G3725 G3714 P0599 D01 F70; M9999 M2391;

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